



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 13, 1931

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUBS TO DEFEAT CHARTER  
PRESIDENT GREEN'S TIMELY WARNING  
AN EPIDEMIC OF WAGE CUTS  
"YELLOW DOG" AIDS COMMUNISM  
RAWLEIGH FOUNDATION CLOSES DOORS

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKet 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia. Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets. Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17966—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunis Bldg. Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market. Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 537, C. 'le Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple. Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market. Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay. Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue. Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building. Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg. Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday. Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones. Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero. Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero. Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue. Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple. Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington. Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay. Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth. Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple. Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple. Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif. Stone Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif. Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 162 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 586 Bryant. Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 78 Lennox Way. Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones. Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th. Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple. Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MARKet 7560. Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif. Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero. Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Boworth. Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market. Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market. Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 13, 1931

No. 6

## Civic Improvement Clubs Engage in Campaign To Accomplish Defeat of Freeholders' Charter

### Two Influential Central Bodies Join With Movement to Prevent Infliction on City of Pernicious One-Man Government

There are provisions in the proposed new city charter, to be voted upon at the election of March 26, which "would have the effect of totally demoralizing existing departments which have been operated efficiently, so that the proposed instrument would prove a serious and dangerous governmental experiment."

This is one of the declarations in a report by the special charter committee of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations.

The report was adopted by a decisive vote of the league. The league placed itself decisively on record as opposed to the proposed charter. It urges a "NO" vote on the charter.

#### Improvement Clubs Oppose

This action followed that of the Central Council of Civic Clubs. These two central bodies are composed of practically every improvement club in San Francisco. Their attitude gives an accurate cross-section of city-wide public sentiment against the new charter.

The campaign against the charter organized by the Citizens' Anti-Charter League, with headquarters at 964-A Market street, is revealing overwhelming public protest against the proposed new set of revolutionary laws, according to Chairman Cornelius F. Collonan.

"It would give a city manager, under the name of chief administrative officer, direct control of city expenditures aggregating more than \$14,000,000 a year," he said, "and make him dictator of San Francisco. The people do not want this kind of government."

#### Civic League Objections

The Civic League report against the charter says:

"We find that our recommendation against a proposed city manager form of government has been almost totally ignored, in that the new charter provides for a city manager in a slightly limited form, and with the mere substitution of 'chief administrator' for 'city manager' in the title. We find the same objections to the 'administrator' as we presented to the 'manager'."

Concerning the handling of public money, the report says:

"The auditor should stand between the municipal government and the people in the proper expenditure by the former of the taxes contributed by the latter. This official has been reduced to the position merely of an appointive head bookkeeper under another appointive 'controller.' This duplication we find most objectionable, in that the people are afforded no official in an authoritative position directly responsible to them, to insist that all public funds be expended in a legal manner."

#### Result of Needless Haste

"Most of the unfortunate features of the proposed new charter, either by direction or merely by implication, undoubtedly owe their inclusion in the document to needless haste, based on the constitutional provision of limiting the time of drawing

up a charter to a period of four months with a permissible extension of two additional months.

"The argument that the charter must be approved before the present Legislature adjourns has no merit, and smacks of high-pressure salesmanship."

The charter committee which drew up the report was composed of Halsey Manwaring, Louis Gassner, Kenneth M. Brown, Matthew Dooley and Harold L. Wright, all prominent in civic affairs in San Francisco.

#### Objections of Chief Quinn

Weighty reasons why the proposed new city charter should be rejected by the people are advanced by Chief of Police William J. Quinn on grounds affecting his vital department of the city government. Quinn declares that suggestions submitted to the Board of Freeholders by him and the Board of Police Commissioners were entirely ignored and that instead the new charter includes provisions and omissions greatly affecting the efficiency and morale of the department.

The new charter, he charges, gives the Supervisors power to abolish the department at any time they wish. It does not require a policeman even to read or write. It takes away the power of the Police Commission to appoint an officer, leaving that to the chief of police, but denies the chief the right to dismiss any officer he appoints.

Other objections are: Failure to provide for promotions, elimination of police matron, failure to fix the number of commanding officers, abolition of the chief's right to select inspectors, removal of the board of commissioners as trustees of the relief and pension fund and endangerment of pension rights.

#### Opposed by Police Commission

The San Francisco Police Commission consists of four men—Theodore J. Roche, president; Jesse B. Cook, Dr. Thomas E. Shumate and Frank F. Foran. These men have gone on record unanimously against the proposed charter. Their opposition is based upon the grounds that the efficiency of the department would be seriously impaired if the new charter took effect, and their expert opinion is entitled to serious consideration.

The tendency of the proposed charter to concentrate power in the hands of appointive officers whom it would be almost impossible to remove and to give these "bosses" the right to hire and fire department heads at will is admirably illustrated in the provisions relating to the police.

Under the present charter the chief of police is appointed by the commissioners for a four-year term, and, once appointed, cannot be ousted except for cause. Section 35 of the proposed charter makes the following provision: "... the commission shall appoint a chief of police, who shall hold office at its pleasure."

With the present Board of Police Commissioners, and under the present charter, this provision might be unobjectionable. But the new charter would set up an entirely different type of city government—a government by bosses—in which the mayor, chief administrative officer, and controller would hold the whip hand over virtually every department.

Today the chief of police is in position to resist

political blandishments while he is in office, and can give the public the protection for which it pays.

#### Danger of "Tammanyizing" City

Under the proposed charter, the chief would hold office "at the pleasure" of the commission. If it was "the pleasure" of the commission to aid a corrupt chief administrative officer in "Tammanyizing" San Francisco it is easy to see what would happen to a chief of police who refused to take orders. If he raided the wrong place, if he caused the arrest of a "friend of the boss," he could be thrown out of office and would have no recourse but to submit.

The "bosses" created by the new charter would be all but absolute, and the voters would find it all but impossible to remove them. Heads of such vital departments as the police, however, would become puppets of the "bosses," and would either dance to the tune called or get out.

#### Board Treated Contemptuously

When the Board of Freeholders was in public session it asked for "suggestions" from various department heads, and the Police Commissioners, taking this request seriously, submitted to the freeholders a carefully thought out series of recommendations. They were drafted by Attorney Theodore J. Roche, president of the commission for many years.

With a gesture almost contemptuous the freeholders tossed the suggestions aside. Although none of the board had any direct knowledge of police problems, the members discarded the recommendations of the men who know what is needed, and set up provisions of their own. Where these ideas came from remains to be determined.

#### Ehrlich Talks Over Radio

What he called the "Charter of Doubts" was denounced by Attorney Jacob W. Ehrlich before the San Francisco Civic Center at the Hotel St. Francis. He declared that freeholders had admitted the charter had been written in a rush and would require many amendments to make it operative. Ehrlich will deliver a series of talks against the charter over radio station KYA, from 8:15 to 8:30 p. m.

### CLEVELAND LOSES CONVENTIONS OF RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS

Word comes from Cleveland, Ohio, that the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, scheduled to meet in Cleveland beginning June 8, has been transferred to Columbus, Ohio. President Robertson and the Firemen's board of directors decided that the convention could not be held in Cleveland because of the strike of hotel employees which affects all the big hotels.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen some time ago decided to move their coming convention from Cleveland to Houston, Texas, for the same reason, and other labor organizations are expected to follow the example of the transportation brotherhoods.

The hotel employees, locked out last July because they would not sign "yellow dog" contracts, have held on grimly in the face of the industrial depression and the opposition of all the "open shop" forces of Cleveland.

## PRESIDENT GREEN'S TIMELY WARNING

*Wage Cuts May Delay Return of Prosperity*

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following statement based on reports received on unemployment and wages in January and February:

"Reports on wages and employment in January and February give both a note of encouragement and a signal of danger. Our reports from trade unions show that the rapid increase of unemployment was apparently checked in February, but at the same time comes a report from the Department of Labor that wage cuts in January were nearly three times as numerous and affected nearly twice as many employees as in any month since the depression began. In January, 335 of the firms reporting to the Department of Labor, reduced wages, and the cuts affected 43,000 employees; the largest number of firms reducing in any previous month was 133, in August, affecting 24,729 employees.

"This movement to reduce wages at the very moment when business depression appears to be reaching bottom is most untimely. Wage reductions did not cure business depression in 1921. Depression lasted twelve months after the 'liquidation of labor.' A prominent industrial executive says, 'A general reduction of wages would set back the impending recovery by at least two years.'

"Wage reductions are not like price cuts, for workers are human beings. Reduce their incomes and you cut away the market for industry's product. More than this—you undermine social standards and eventually degrade human life. Already workers have borne the brunt of the depression with losses from short time work and unemployment, with hunger, worry, illness, physical and mental degeneration. Workers' incomes today are 37 per cent below the level in factories and 21 per cent below on railroads. Wage cuts project these losses into the future, and lower living standards and buying power for a long time to come. Have the warnings been in vain? If wage cuts continue, we will limit our ability to pull up quickly from this depression.

"The Federation unemployment report this month adds weight to the evidence that we have reached the bottom of depression. Reports from 2192 unions with 803,000 members, show a decrease in unemployment affecting .7 of 1 per cent of the membership in the first half of February. Our weighted figure for the per cent out of work in January was 19.8, in the first half of February 19.1. This is the first check in the rapid rise of unemployment since October. Now, with this first suggestion of improvement, is no time to cut wages. Workers' buying power will be an important factor in developing the spring seasonal advance into sustained recovery.

"Although our figures show a check in the rise of unemployment, there has been no significant improvement as yet. Betterment is not likely to come for several months. Last year March and April were the months of highest relief needs, when more families were dependent on charity than in the earlier winter months. Our estimate of the number out of work, based on reports from unions and on government figures, is 5,870,000 in January (revised figure) and 5,770,000 in February. This figure does not include office workers or farm labor, and therefore does not account for the thousands of farm workers who have been flocking to the cities and will be dependent on city relief for some time.

"Efforts to provide work for the unemployed and relief for those who cannot find work are of most urgent importance in the next two months. There is a tendency to imagine that the need is

over, and to let relief funds run out. Suffering in March will probably be worse than in any previous month because workers' resources are exhausted with the long duration of unemployment.

"Our figures show that in the first half of February 52 per cent of the wage earners in building trades were out of work, 35 per cent in garment trades and textiles, and a high percentage in other lines of work."

### COMPANY-DIRECTED "BENEFITS"

Standard Oil of New York, which shuns trade unions like smallpox, announces an old-age pension and disability insurance plan for its 45,000 workers, says M. D. Danish, editor of "Justice."

The father of trusts enjoys no reputation as a public benefactor. Whatever it does is usually heavily tainted with self-interest, rarely of the enlightened variety. A Standard Oil decision to spend \$10,000,000 annually for a workers' insurance scheme is therefore a departure that carries a lot of meaning.

A goodly part of the premium that the Standard Oil Company will pay to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for administering its old-age plan can be light-heartedly written down as insurance against trade unionism in its plants. The stronger the hold it gets on the men in the refineries and oil fields, the lesser is the risk that they might be persuaded to stray off into labor organizations.

Secondly, neither Standard Oil nor the great insurance combinations are friendly to old-age pension legislation of any kind. They consider it much better business all around to have such schemes promoted privately and administered under the protective eye and wing of the companies themselves.

The Standard Oil example will probably be soon followed by other great aggregations of industrial capital, particularly such as have consistently opposed labor organizations in their plants and mills. Next in order will follow unemployment insurance and reserve funds, most likely along the lines of the General Electric plan.

There is hardly a doubt that Big Business will leave anything undone to swing the fast growing sentiment in favor of unemployment insurance into the channels of company-directed and company-controlled schemes.

### ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL

The Allied Printing Trades Council is conducting an active campaign for more general use of their union label on printed matter.

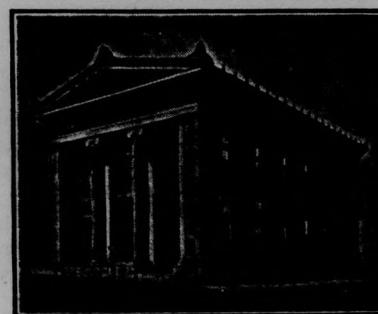
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## AN EPIDEMIC OF WAGE CUTS

Warnings of Leaders of Business and Labor Disregarded

Midwinter and midsummer, industry's two dull seasons, are the times when most wage cuts occur, according to the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor. Last summer in July and August wage cuts were worse than in any previous 1930 month; 133 firms reduced wages. Cuts then declined to 57 in December. But January has brought a virtual epidemic of wage reductions in spite of all the warnings against lowering workers' incomes. In January 335 firms cut wages, over twice the number in any 1930 month, and nearly twice as many wage earners (43,000) were affected. The cuts were severe, averaging 10%. These figures are from reports of the Department of Labor.

### "Hidden" Wage Cuts

At first glance it appears that the warnings of labor and business leaders have been ignored. But in reality even the January wage cuts affected only a very small proportion of industrial firms, far less than in the 1921 liquidation of labor. In January, 1931, only 2.6% of the reporting firms cut wages, while in the worst 1921 month, 13% reduced and the number cutting wages ran above 6% for 9 months. In all, 92% of the reporting firms cut wages in the worst 12 months of the 1921 depression and only 7% in 1930-31. We know there have been "hidden" wage cuts in 1931—firms laying men off and rehiring them at lower wage rates—but even including these, wage reductions in this depression have been few in comparison with 1921.

### May Postpone Business Recovery

To reduce workers' incomes at this time is a serious matter. The spring busy season is just ahead—a particularly favorable time for the start of business recovery. Much depends on workers' ability to buy. If industry finds a demand for products recovery will develop. But by reducing wages manufacturers cut away their markets. In 1921, industry continued at very low levels for more than a year after the first drastic "liquidation of labor." This year a prominent industrial executive believes that wage reductions may postpone recovery for two years. We cannot afford to encourage depression forces.

Workers have already borne the brunt of depression with losses from part time work and unemployment, with hunger, worry, illness, physical and mental degeneration. Wage cuts are not like price reductions, for workers are human beings. Reduce their incomes and you undermine social standards and eventually degrade human life. Workers' incomes at present are 37% below the 1929 level in factories and 21% below on railroads, due to unemployment and part time work. Wage cuts project the evils of depression into the future.

### DEATH OF NOTED RAILROAD MAN

Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors from 1906 to 1919, died in a Cedar Rapids, Iowa, hospital. He was 75 years old. He leaves a son and a married daughter. His wife died in 1926.

He played a leading part in the joint eight-hour movement of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods that culminated in the Adamson eight-hour law. He was the last of the leading figures in this great social movement. The others who have passed away were: President Wilson, Congressman Adamson, Warren Stone of the locomotive engineers, W. F. Carter of the locomotive firemen and William ("Bill") Lee of the railway trainmen.

When making purchases remember the union label and shop card—the emblems of trades unionism.

### STRIKEBREAKERS IMPORTED

The river front at New Orleans presents a wartime scene, police officers with riot guns, deputy United States marshals patrolling the wharves, and tug boats bristling with armed guards steaming slowly up and down the majestic Mississippi river, guarding approximately 600 non-union workers, the majority of them negroes, imported from Mississippi to break the strike inaugurated by the white and colored longshoremen, who have refused deplorable conditions and a drastic cut in wages, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch.

Arrests by the score have been made by the militarized police under the command of Colonel H. B. Myers, an ex-army officer brought to the city by Mayor Walmsley. The work that is being attempted in the port, T. J. Darcy, president of the white longshoremen's union, said, "is being done by a mottled gang of riff-raff, consisting of a few Filipinos, Mexicans and bums gathered up from the flop houses about the city, none of whom could do a day's work if he wanted to."

"None of the so-called 'loyal workers' is at work on any of the ships in port," Mr. Darcy's statement said. "Our men are out 100 per cent, and they are standing up like men to protect their rights."

Conciliation Commissioner Frederick Canfield of the Department of Labor said a second conciliator, W. H. Rogers, was due from Washington. Strike leaders again conferred with him at the De Soto hotel, Mr. Canfield said, repeating their willingness to arbitrate. The vessel owners refuse to meet the representatives of the United States Government and say they are willing to fight it out on the present lines.

### PREVAILING WAGE RATE

Congress has ordered that Federal construction contracts provide that the successful bidder shall pay the prevailing wage rate of that locality. Where the contractor and government's construction officer can not define such wage, final decision shall be made by the Secretary of Labor. The bill was approved by the American Federation of Labor.

Men may differ on the effectiveness of this measure in every case, and fine-spun theories may be evolved, but none can dispute that it breaks a new social path. The value of prevailing wages on government work is unquestioned, except by a certain class of employers. The effect of this measure can not be limited to Federal construction. Government rejection of the hoary economic theory that wages should be set by "the law of supply and demand" is of far-reaching consequences. The government accepts the prevailing wage theory, that can be set higher and higher by trade union agitation. The government gives notice that its construction work will not be done by employers who consider labor a commodity that can be "bought" on the auction block.

New standards must be applied; a new ideal must be accepted by Federal contractors if they would secure government work. The new law is a challenge to those employers and economists who cling to beliefs that fitted into our pioneer life, but are unsuited for this age of organization and social consciousness.

### STATE LEADS IN POWER

California leads all states in hydro-electric development, with plants capable of producing 2,321,374 horsepower. New York state, even with the great Niagara Falls project, is second with 1,903,545 horsepower.

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**"RUN O' THE HOOK"**

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 21 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sixteenth street, Sunday, March 15, at 1 o'clock. All members are urged to attend. Matters of importance are to be acted upon, including consideration of the Laws Revision Committee report.

Members of No. 21 who at one time or another have worked in Denver or adjacent jurisdictions will regret to learn of the death of E. Roland McCarthy, for many years a member of the Denver "Post" chapel.

Word from Sacramento states that articles of incorporation of the Glendale Herald-Tribune, Company, Ltd., organized to publish a newspaper of that name in Glendale, have been filed with the secretary of state. At Briggdale, Colo., a new publication under the heading, "Northern Colorado Journal," made its appearance during the month; and at West Hartford, Conn., a weekly in tabloid form appeared for the first time on February 27.

Seth R. Brown, former vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and more recently superintendent of state free employment bureaus under Governor Young, became a situation holder on the Los Angeles "Express" after subbing about a week. He was one among eleven others to get "sits" on the Express since the change in ownership.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) "Tribune," afternoon daily, announces the purchase of the Terre Haute "Morning Star" and the Terre Haute "Evening Post" and the discontinuance of the "Post." The "Star" will be published as a six day morning paper and the "Tribune" will publish seven days, carrying a Sunday morning edition. The "Star" and "Tribune" had each been publishing Sunday editions.

There seems to be no line of endeavor in which you will not find a union printer, as per the following: During a religious conference on industrial problems recently held in Washington, D. C., Archbishop Curley pledged his support to solve the unemployment problem, saying he was for the shorter day, shorter week and for union labor, being himself a member of the Typographical Union, and was speaking as a union man rather than as a churchman.

On Monday Ridder Bros. assumed their duties as advisers on the "Chronicle," and considerable speculation has been aroused in the mechanical departments as to just what it was all about. During the week nothing has taken place to cause undue excitement and no changes in the mechanical ends have so far taken place.

**News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney**

"Much ado about nothing" was Alfie Moore's comment following a chapel meeting last week to honor the birthday of Al Crackbon—because the latter didn't have a birthday. A bit paradoxical; let's try to make it comprehensible by quoting from Charley Massey's News article:

Thirteen-year-old Alexander Bissextile Crackbon, who has been a printer for 35 years, today was studying one of the calendar's sins of omission. And if it were not for that "sin" Al would be 59 years old Sunday for Al was born on February 29, 1872.

That middle name betrays Al to the learned. "Bissextile" refers to the "Bissectus" or intercalary day of the Julian calendar—in other words, the Leap Year Day.

"I've been skinning birthdays for more than half a century," says Crackbon. "I have a birthday every leap year. To be more truthful, I should say I have a birthday almost every four years. For I was cheated out of my celebration, in 1900.

I was all set to be seven years old when I learned that February's extra day was dropped that year to again rectify the calendar. But I was actually 28 years old then and was used to getting along without birthdays."

Al celebrated his last birthday on February 29, 1928. His next birthday will arrive on February 29, 1932.

Members of the composing room staff thought something ought to be done about that. So they presented him with a box of cigars as sort of a consolation present for this "off" year.

The above writer, Mr. Massey, is publicity man for this link of the Scripps-Howard chain. Brought into contact with typos by the nature of his work, all of us know and like him. In the vernacular he's a "white man" clear through, a clever slinger of language, a witty conversationalist, strong for wisecracks, and a boy to "tie to" any and all times.

Wonder if business isn't on the upgrade? The first indications are as hard to locate as the initial signs of spring, but restoring situations will do in the absence of more definite clues. So it's with no little pleasure, particularly on the part of Jay Palmiter and Rube Burrow, we are enabled to announce that two hand "sits" have been returned, the above named being the beneficiaries.

That brand new papa, Elmer McGraw, asserts that the eternal triangle doesn't worry him half as much as the flannel one.

Reports have it that Bill Davy, after several gallant but futile attempts, positively will return to work Sunday night. His friends will be glad to hear he's gradually rounding into his old-time form following an illness of some months' duration.

They do say the more style a Sheba puts on the more boy friends she has to put off. And so it was with the boy with the melancholy mush, Harvey Bell, who, it was whispered around, had fallen heir to doubloons by the hundreds. Somehow rumor was mistaken—the money got muscle bound before bothering Bell with too intimate acquaintance, and Harvey was forced to put off lots of friends nursing yens for a loan.

"My doctor," explained Mike Sherman, "told me to quit smoking or it would affect my brain." "Well, why didn't you?" demanded that other apprentice, Barney Google O'Neill.

About the shop the story goes that Swede Adams called on a new mama and her small sister was supposed to entertain him while the twist and twirl wriggled into her glad rags. Trying to be popular, Swede offered a dime for a kiss. "Shucks," replied the midget scornfully, "I make more than that taking castor oil."

Milt Dunning, night chairman, is authority for the information that Chick Smoot, most assiduous flycaster in the shop, refused an invitation to go fishing last Sunday with Harry Harvey because he had a bad case of lumbago, but Harry insisted he go anyway and bring it with him, as he could drink it no matter how bad.

**MAILER NOTES**

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon the 15th.

Reports received here state the February meeting of the Los Angeles Mailers' Union was a "stormy" one in which the proposition to withdraw from the M. T. D. U. set off "the fireworks," and in which our good friend Pat Maloney as a prophet fared rather badly. The result of the vote on seceding from the M. T. D. U. we have not as yet ascertained. The Herald and Express are to discontinue the Saturday comics, which will throw more members on the sub line, all of which may help to make converts for withdrawal from the M. T. D. U. Present indications point to No. 9 severing all relations with the M. T. D. U. at an early date.

The change of ownership of the Los Angeles Express was to the advantage of Typographical Union No. 174, as more than 14 regular situations have been given out in the composing room.

Private advices received from Boston are to the effect that the officers and their supporters in that local have the situation well in hand and are optimistic of the outcome of the litigation begun against the officers of No. 1 by officials and others of the M. T. D. U. . . . Imagine paying per capita into an organization that never gave the membership an accounting of the expenditure of the \$100,000 defense and other funds, as required by law. After July, 1926, no monthly financial statement was published in the Journal until the treasury of the M. T. D. U. was almost depleted. The present officers of that organization have never, to our knowledge, defended the expenditure of the defense and other funds; neither have they condemned or explained just where and how the defense and other funds were spent. It has been stated, and we presume with an element of truth, that the present officers and other outstanding statesmen of the M. T. D. U. would like to forget and also hope that mailers in general will forget all about that bothersome question of the bankruptcy of the M. T. D. U.

Rather an embarrassing situation for them to be placed in should any proposition seeking to increase per capita be proposed, especially by its officers. Present income leaves nothing for organization work. The boosters of the defense fund stated organization work was to be the great objective, but what organization work was ever accomplished? On that point they are silent. The squandering of the defense and other funds with no results obtained, it would seem the officials and outstanding statesmen of the M. T. D. U. had finally "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." For years the officers and their spokesmen of the M. T. D. U. have promised the members many big things. After scanning the history of the past and present officialdom the promised "achievements" appear to have resulted in nothing more substantial than promises without end. It all borders on the ludicrous. Verily, the faithful followers of the M. T. D. U., it would seem, possess a faith and patience that passeth that of Job himself.

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## "YELLOW DOG" AIDS COMMUNISM

Comparison Made With Russia

Unreasonable attitudes on the part of some employers, as exemplified by the war waged on union waiters and waitresses by the big Cleveland hotels, are giving a powerful boost to communism in the United States, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared in an address delivered in behalf of the locked out union workers at Cleveland, Ohio.

Union waiters and waitresses, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, were locked out last July when they refused to sign "yellow dog" contracts. Union musicians and engineers walked out in support of the culinary workers. Since then city officials and numerous prominent citizens have endeavored to settle the trouble by arbitration, but the hotel managements stubbornly refused to discuss the matter.

"Everywhere we hear business men discussing in apprehensive tones the 'soviet menace,'" President Green began. "Now let me point out something.

"It is just such an attitude as that of the Cleveland hotels, just such unreasonable tactics that tend to develop the communist spirit.

"It makes men rebel against the social order that allows employees of many years' standing to be cast out of their jobs because they refuse to sign contracts that would leave them helpless and a prey to whatever conditions might be brought into existence.

"Let me tell you," the labor leader went on, "that the old Russian aristocracy would be greatly pleased if it could deal with trades unions now."

Discussing the unemployment problem, Green said the federation is giving more thought to this question than to any other, "because it is an absolute necessity for us to prevent any recurrence of such a situation as that we are passing out of now."

### SAFETY ASSOCIATION AWARDS

Outstanding instances of courage and resourcefulness exercised by miners and other mineral workers in the saving of life at personal risk and of exceptional safety achievements on the part of companies and organizations in the mining and allied industries were recognized by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association at its annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., March 5. Awards of thirteen medals and certificates of honor were made to men engaged in coal mining, four to metal miners and one to a miner of non-metallic minerals. Certificates of honor were given to eight coal-mining companies, eight metal mining companies, a group of twenty-eight metal mines operated by one company, six cement plants, four rock quarries, two oil refineries, an organization of metal mining companies, an organization of coal mining companies, a state mine inspector, and five other individuals.

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, named in honor of the deceased first director of the United States Bureau of Mines, is closely affiliated with that Bureau. Representatives of many organizations which have sponsored the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association attended the meeting and participated in the bestowal of the awards.

### COAL-MINE FATALITIES IN JANUARY

Accidents in the coal mines of the United States during the month of January, 1931, caused the loss of 174 lives, according to information received from state mine inspectors by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. This was a reduction of 56 deaths from the 230 reported in

January, 1930, but is an increase of 48 over the fatalities which occurred in December, 1930. Production of coal in January, 1931, was 44,699,000 tons. This was a decrease both from the output of the preceding month and from that of January a year ago. The death rate per million tons of coal mined in January, 1931, was 3.89, a decrease of about 4 per cent from January, 1930, but an increase of more than 40 per cent over December, 1930.

### WANT AMBASSADOR RECALLED

At a mass meeting of Italian war veterans, held in New York in February, which was attended by approximately 350 Italian war veterans and 800 American citizens of Italian extraction, representing leading labor, fraternal, commercial, religious, and social organizations in the City of New York, a resolution was adopted which asked that Giacomo DeMartino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, "be declared persona non grata by this government and requested to leave the country." The resolution charged that DeMartino was not a true representative of the Kingdom of Italy, but only the special agent of the Fascist Party. Secretary of State Stimson stated that he did not feel that it was his duty to listen to charges against the envoy of a friendly nation.

### THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British Ministry of Labour Gazette recently published a review of employment conditions during 1930 in which it said:

"The number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment in Great Britain fell from an estimated average of 10,207,000 in 1929 (the highest average figure recorded) to an average of 9,764,000 in 1930 (the lowest average figure recorded since 1926, when employment was adversely affected by the prolonged stoppage in the coal-mining industry). The average rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 16.1 in 1930 (wholly unemployed 11.8 per cent and temporarily stopped 4.3 per cent), as compared with 10.4 per cent in 1929 (wholly unemployed 8.2 per cent, and temporarily stopped 2.2 per cent)."

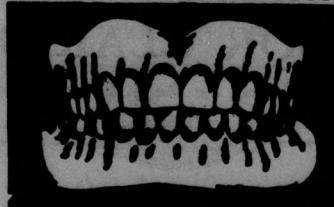
### A PENALTY OF HUMANE PROGRESS

The dilemma of a state which, with advanced laws designed to regulate the hours and conditions of employment of its workers, must watch the egress of certain valued industries to states where less rigid protection prevails, is illustrated in the case of Massachusetts and its cotton industry. An awareness of conditions on the part of state officials is indicated by a report of the industrial commission in December, which urges the legislature to pass no new laws further restricting the cotton mills "until the laws of competing states attain the standards of Massachusetts," recommending further that the legislature "take such action as may be conducive to secure the standardization of labor laws in all states and especially to bring about the adoption by all states of a 48-hour law similar to the law in effect in Massachusetts."

### ONE BANK ACQUIRES WISDOM

A statement from the Foreman-State National Bank of Chicago warns against widespread wage cuts as an aid to business recovery.

The bank says that although price declines have in a measure served to restore purchasing power a curtailing of wages would react unfavorably on the now fairly stabilized commodity markets and cause further delay in return to normal business.



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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1931

## AN ENLIGHTENING DIAGRAM.

A pamphlet issued by the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research, ostensibly in the interest of the adoption by the voters of the Freeholders' Charter, should do more than anything else to open the eyes of the electorate to the dangers of the proposed charter. In a diagram constructed after the method used by registrars of pedigreed livestock it shows the distribution of power and authority from the voter to the various officials and activities of the city under the plan submitted by the Freeholders.

It shows that the officials receiving powers directly from the voters are: The mayor, assessor, treasurer, sheriff, district attorney, public defender, city attorney, the municipal court, the superior court, and war memorial board (partially).

Those deriving power from the mayor are as follows: The war memorial board, bureau of complaints, board of education (partially), art, parks, recreation, library, controller, permit appeals, fire, police, fire prevention and appeal board, public utilities, harbor, retirement fund, civil service and city planning, and last, but not least, the "chief administrative officer."

But those deriving power from and under the control of the "chief administrative officer" include the sealer of weights and measures, director of finance and records (including public administrator, county clerk, registrar, recorder and tax collector), purchasing agent (including central warehouse, shops and garage), director of property (including the Civic Auditorium), superintendent of electricity, director of public works (including architecture), sewers, street repair, street cleaning, building maintenance (including telephone exchange), building inspection, accounts and records, health officer (including accounts and records), inspection, San Francisco Hospital, Emergency Hospitals, Relief Home, medical activities and clinics, field and school nursing, Pulgas Sanitarium and Juvenile Detention Home), health advisory board, county welfare director, coroner and horticultural commissioner.

Surely a formidable array of activities and responsibilities to be entrusted to one man, and that man responsible, not directly to the voters, but to the mayor and supervisors; and four of the latter may prevent his removal for any cause whatsoever.

Democracy in government may be considered a failure by such organizations as the Bureau of Governmental Research. But it is not likely that the sovereign people will be willing to abdicate in favor of a system to be inaugurated under a hastily drawn and ill considered charter which is repugnant to every ideal of democracy.

## NO MONEY FOR COMMUNISTS

At a recent meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor the members learned that confusion existed in the minds of many officers and members of state federations of labor, central bodies and local unions regarding the identity of various organizations which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Circulars, letters and communications of different kinds are sent by these organizations to the officers of state federations of labor and city central bodies. The Council found from information which had been sent it that some representatives of organized labor were under the impression that many of these organizations were very closely related if not directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Based upon such facts and information as the executive council considered, organized labor is advised that the following named organizations have no relationship or affiliation with the American Federation of Labor:

American Association for Labor Legislation.

American Civil Liberties Union.

Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

Furthermore, the executive council requests that when the officers of state federations of labor, central bodies and local unions receive appeals for financial contributions from an organization or from organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor they communicate with Secretary Frank Morrison, asking him for information before making said contribution. It is the opinion of the council that the highest and best interests of the organized labor movement will be advanced and preserved if organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will refrain from making contributions in response to appeals coming from communist organizations and from organizations not in any way related to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor until after an inquiry has been made as herein recommended.

## UNIONS AND THE INJUNCTION

A newspaper which has not been noted for its sympathy with the principles of organized labor, and which on occasion has been rather impatient with its activities, makes a suggestion relative to the use of the injunction in labor disputes which at least is interesting.

Referring to the noted case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks against the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, in which Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court upheld an injunction granted the Brotherhood, it remarks that "the hated injunction has a capacity for being a good friend."

The company in the case referred to was enjoined from attempting to weaken the railway clerks' union by organizing a so-called "company union." The decision will stand as a precedent, and Justice Hughes' carefully worded opinion has already been the subject of much discussion. Labor writers have seen in it the possibility of a wider extension of rights for workers. Says the newspaper in question:

"If an injunction lies against an unlawful or disorderly strike surely an injunction would lie against a lockout. One reason for failure to invoke this remedy may have been the often iterated complaint that labor, the under dog, could not hope for judicial sympathy. Yet in the Railway Clerks' case they could have asked for no more than the court held. As a contribution to the increasingly intelligent modern industrial viewpoint the decision is even more important than as a precedent at law. It illustrates the fact that what sometimes appear to be most bitter grievances are after all only misunderstandings. The hated injunction has capacity for being a good friend."

## FOR "PRISON REFORM"

A new picture of California prison life is drawn in bills pending before the Legislature. It showed the walled colonies of San Quentin and Folsom as model industrial communities, with convict populations working contentedly in eight-hour shifts and drawing a daily salary, says Gilbert Gordon in the Pasadena "Labor News."

This prospect of prison industrialization and its army of skilled workmen was in sharp contrast to the leisure routine of San Quentin's drab jute mill, or the grim rock quarry at Folsom, where convicts still "make little ones out of big ones." Transformation of these institutions into highly supervised manufacturing plants—a revolutionary project in prison reform—is proposed in legislative measures introduced by Senator Joseph Pedrotti of Los Angeles and Assemblyman Chester Kline of San Jacinto.

As a first step in this program, these bills create the position of superintendent of prison industries at a salary of \$5000 per year, who would be in supreme charge of manufacturing activities at both prisons.

The humane care of prisoners confined by the state for transgressing the laws is one of the legitimate duties of legislators. But it would seem that those interested in reforming prison industrial methods, as proposed in the Pedrotti bill, would be more profitably employed if they devoted their talents to attempting to provide work for those citizens who have not transgressed the laws.

## THE "LAME DUCK" AMENDMENT

Senator Norris' "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution is again defeated. The bill passed the Senate, but an amendment in the House by Congressman (Speaker) Longworth provided that the second session of Congress would be limited. The two bills were referred to conferees of both branches. Senate conferees refused to accept the Longworth proposal. They pointed out that a small group might tie up all legislation in the closing days of the second session. The fight will be renewed at the next session of Congress. Under the present system, defeated lawmakers who have their eye on Federal patronage, dictate national legislation for several weeks. Half a hundred Congressmen defeated last November held office until March 4. It was their vote that made it possible for the Administration to block direct relief for industrial unemployed and drought victims.

We boast of our advance in civilization. We point with pride to our educational institutions, said Representative Pittenger of Minnesota in the recent Congress. The story of our industrial and economic progress is marvelous. Side by side with this bright picture of man's progress and hopes for his future is the sad story of men who are out of work, willing to earn a living and unable to do so. Those who hope for permanency in our institutions can and must face the solution of the unemployment problem. Unless it is solved, the suggestion is not out of place that the destruction of society and government will become inevitable.

Justice to the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 American citizens who have been thrown out of employment through no fault of their own demands that Congress end its neglect of the immigration problem, says the San Francisco "Examiner." And it sounds reasonable.

Unemployment insurance has saved Great Britain from calamity far greater than anything that has resulted from the "dole," according to Sir Philip Gibbs, whose latest book, "Since Then," discusses this and other industrial problems.

Don't go on a union job wearing scab clothing. Call for the label when you make purchases.

## Rawleigh Foundation Closes Doors

Anti-Union Institution Becomes Innocuous

The Rawleigh Foundation, newest and perhaps most grandiose gesture of W. T. Rawleigh, anti-union manufacturer, of Freeport, Ill., toward political power, has closed its doors at 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., and its future is shrouded in mystery.

The Rawleigh Foundation, supposedly well endowed, was set up by Rawleigh and completely described in papers filed in Illinois.

Among the three trustees was Governor Phillip La Follette of Wisconsin, brother of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette. Rawleigh was another trustee, according to the papers of incorporation, while a Rawleigh subordinate in Freeport was the third.

### Planned Broad Scale Operations

It appeared at the outset that the Rawleigh Foundation was intended to become a formidable institution, occupying a field substantially that delineated by the People's Legislative Service for itself. Basil Manly, active in the Rawleigh anti-tariff campaign, a well known journalist, former joint chairman of the National War Labor Board and member of the staff of the 1914 Industrial Relations Commission, was installed as director and was understood to be making plans for operations on a broad scale over a wide field.

Manly has left the Rawleigh Foundation and has been recently associated with the Senate committee, headed by Senator Nye, investigating campaign expenditures. It is understood that another member of the Rawleigh anti-tariff staff was booked to succeed Manly, but finally left the Rawleigh service and returned to newspaper work. Whether Rawleigh will send another man to reopen the Rawleigh Foundation offices is unknown, but at present there is no one in charge.

### La Follette's Connection Mystifies

The connection of Governor Philip La Follette with the Rawleigh Foundation came as a mild surprise at the outset, indicating the possibility that his brother, the senator, might interest himself in the same enterprise, or at least extend his sympathy to the Freeporter's institution. With Senator George W. Norris presiding as chairman of the People's Legislative Service, which has been established for years and which came into being under the joint aegis of a group of international railroad unions and the late Senator La Follette, it was a matter of some interest in Washington to find the La Follette family represented among the trustees of the new and supposedly rival institution.

However, the closing of the office here, whether temporarily or permanently, removes the question of possible diversity of interests until there are additional developments.

At the building in which the Rawleigh Foundation offices were opened it was said the offices had been unoccupied for about three weeks, though the furniture remains. On the door the name of Basil Manly has been almost entirely removed and no name appears before the word "director."

### Noted for Anti-Unionism

Rawleigh's harsh anti-union policies brought him into the national limelight, whereupon his interests in legislation were shown, these being primarily in the direction of a progressive pose and a fight on certain tariff schedules, notably those affecting his own large imports from tropical and other countries. It was shown that he was a heavy contributor to the 1924 Progressive presidential campaign and that he had taken an interest in a number of other campaigns. It appears, however, that his Rawleigh Foundation was intended to be his most ambitious project.

### PROFITS OF CHICAGO'S BEER RING

The colossal profits of Chicago's beer ring have just been put into cold, hard figures by Col. Robert Isham Randolph, president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. The statistics of this notorious traffic were gathered for Colonel Randolph by a group of trained investigators, and their authenticity is certified by the authority of the business men who composed the sub-committee in charge of this work.

The number of saloons and speakeasies in Chicago is set at 20,000. They sell 100,000 barrels of beer weekly, which means that the average Chicagoan consumes nearly a pint a day. It costs the beer syndicate \$1.80 to brew a barrel of beer and there are additional manufacturing costs which bring the total to \$3 a barrel when it leaves the brewery. The standard price charged the speakeasies is \$55 a barrel, leaving a gross profit of \$52 on 100,000 barrels, or a total gross profit to the beer ring of \$5,500,000 weekly. Of this sum, Colonel Randolph estimates that a lump \$2,000,000 is set aside every week for "protection"—which means the corrupting of politicians and law enforcers.

"All the gang wars that have given Chicago its tragic reputation have been fought over this prize of beer control," says Colonel Randolph. "In the days before Al Capone became all-powerful, there were several rival gangs which hijacked each other's trucks, stole beer, staged raids and reprisals. Today these rival gangs have been eliminated by assassination or intimidation, and Capone's syndicate reigns supreme in the field.

"Consider Capone's profits in beer. He and his syndicate control the illicit business from manufacture to distribution. They own a string of breweries and control the output of others. The highest item of expense is protection. The closest estimate we can make of the men directly on Capone's payroll is 2,000. How far his bribery extends into the police department is a matter for conjecture. Sergeants, lieutenants and captains are the men he must fix, and some of them have become suspiciously wealthy in recent years."

According to Colonel Randolph, Capone considers the whisky trade as almost trivial in comparison with beer. It costs more to control the whisky racket than it is worth. "Hoodlum gangs in Chicago have corrupted the law enforcement agencies to a degree that is tragic," he says, "but the cornerstone of their power is the sale of beer, not whisky."

### IN "THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY"

The Massachusetts House of Representatives passed the Parks free speech bill on February 12. This would set apart in every city a place where no permit would be required for public speeches. It was especially designed to end the drastic restriction on public utterances prevailing in Boston Common, and to make it another Hyde Park. Sponsored by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, it narrowly failed to pass in the House in 1930.

### THEY'RE A BAD LOT

Circuit Judge Harry M. Fisher of Chicago has no higher opinion of "open shop" employers than the average man. "They are a lot of conspirators banded together to work against the peace of the community," he declared in a recent trial in his court. "If I could see my way clear to do so I would send them to jail."

### DO YOU THINK WIT AT RANDOM

"What do you think of this game of robbing Peter to pay Paul?" "Well, it's all right if you can't find Paul."—Portland Express.

\* \* \*

Farmer—Shall I show you how to milk a cow? Town Visitor—Hadn't I better start on a calf?—All for Alla.

\* \* \*

"Oh, no, dear. I'm sure he's a kind man. I just heard him say he put his shirt on a horse which was scratched."—Labor.

\* \* \*

Sam—What am you doing now? Bo—I'm an exporter. Sam—An exporter? Bo—Yep, the Pullman Company just fired me.—Yellow Crab.

\* \* \*

Mistress (to new maid)—And when you leave, I want plenty of warning. Maid (laughingly)—It's me custom, ma'am, just to give three toots on me auto horn.—Ex.

\* \* \*

Traveler—What's the use of you having a time-table if your trains don't run to it? Porter—Now, you're all excited. How could you tell they was running late if you didn't have a time-table?—Montreal Star.

\* \* \*

This month's prize goes to the Scotchman who sent the surgeon's bill to his father-in-law when he learned that his wife's tonsils really should have been taken out when she was a little girl.—Textile Worker.

\* \* \*

"To what do you attribute your great age?" asked the city visitor of Grandpa Eben Hoskins. "I can't say yet," answered Grandpa, cautiously. "They's several o' them testimonial fellers a-dickerin' with me."—Border Cities Star.

\* \* \*

At a dinner party the absent-minded professor was seated next to a charming woman. "Don't you remember me, professor?" she smiled. "Why some years ago you asked me to marry you!" "Ah, yes," said the professor, "and did you?"—The Optimist.

\* \* \*

A Pullman porter was thrown from his car when the train was derailed and he flew ten feet through the air before he hit head first against a concrete post. He lay in a daze rubbing his head when the conductor came running up. "Great Scot, man," cried the conductor, "aren't you killed?" "No," said the porter, "dat concrete post must have broken my fall."—Labor.

\* \* \*

The word "humbug," which caused some stir in the British House of Commons recently, has been responsible for many heated arguments and clever repartees, says "Labor." A certain old London barrister, however, found the meaning of "umbuggin'," as used by a woman witness in court, not quite so clear. He asked her to explain it. "Well, yer see, sir, it's this way," she replied. "No offense intended, sir, but if I was to call yer a good-lookin' feller I'd be 'umbuggin' yer!"

\* \* \*

A judge, failing of re-election, was made cashier of the local bank. A man presented a check to be cashed. "Don't know you," greeted the new cashier. The customer produced a Wall Street credit card, a business card and a lot of letters addressed to himself. "Not sufficient proof of identity," said the cashier, pushing the check back. "Why, Judge," protested the man. "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence than that." "That may be," said the judge, "but when you're paying out money, you have to be careful."—Ex.

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Report on Legislative Matters

Not much business of importance was transacted at last week's meeting of the Labor Council. After the routine business had been disposed of Secretary O'Connell, as the legislative committeeman of the Council, made a report on the progress of legislation in which the Council and various unions are interested at Sacramento, and gave information relative to hearings to be held on several measures. Senator Dan Murphy gave a timely discussion of industrial conditions, and warned against the tendency to lose sight of major problems and their solution by taking up issues of no relative importance. He cited the agitation of some months past with regard to the discharge of elderly men in various industries, and showed that it was but a corollary of the great problem of general unemployment, which calls for the united efforts of all for its solution.

#### Synopsis of Minutes of March 6, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Chauffeurs, John Pilet, vice P. D. Schmitt. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From National Federation of Post Office Clerks, with reference to unsatisfactory substitute employment conditions. From Cooks No. 44, copy of letter which it is sending to each member of their union, urging them to vote on March 26 against the proposed new charter. From San Francisco Aerie No. 5, Fraternal Order of Eagles, stating their convention will be held in Toledo, Ohio, instead of in Cleveland, Ohio. From Teamsters' Union No. 386, urging all trade unionists to continue a vigorous campaign against Modesto and Challenge products. From Mrs. Florence Kahn, Representative in Congress, with reference to Senate Bill No. 202.

Referred to Citizens' Anti-Charter League—Donations from Auto Painters No. 1073, Postal Clerks No. 2, Bookbinders No. 31-125, Carpenters No. 483, Stage Employes No. 16, Operating Engineers No. 64, Technical Engineers No. 11, and Bookbinders.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the unemployment situation in this country. From the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Assembly, stating that the Waldorf Hotel and Cafe in San Diego was unfair to the Culinary Workers, and requesting friends of organized labor to not patronize said house.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Teachers' Association of San Francisco, inclosing copy of bills and requesting the approval and disapproval of some of them.

Request Complied With—From the San Francisco-San Mateo Committee, stating a meeting of the committee would be held Monday, March 9, at 12:15 o'clock, and requesting that our representative attend. On motion Brother Theodore Johnson was instructed to attend said meeting.

Communication from Supervisor McGovern, chairman of Traffic Committee of the Board of Supervisors, relative to a proposed plan to have non-retail and financial establishments close at 4:30 p. m., instead of 5 p. m., as at present, so as to alleviate the crowded condition of street cars between 5 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. The matter was referred to the officers as the Council is not interested in the subject.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter

of resolutions introduced by Delegate Sutton of the Chauffeurs' Union, containing a proposal for the establishment of a joint employment for the benefit of members of all labor organizations, as the introducer of the resolution was not present, the matter was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakers No. 24—Will hold a ball at California Hall April 4; are taking care of unemployed members. Grocery Clerks—Business slack; demand the union button when making purchases. Cooks—Callaghan's Restaurant will not handle Modesto or Challenge butter. Bookbinders—Donated \$100.00 to Anti-Charter League. Bakery Drivers—Will insist on members wearing union label garments; donated \$100.00 to anti-Charter League. Ornamental Plasterers—Thanked Council for assisting in straightening out controversy with employer.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and same ordered paid.

**Receipts**—\$570.00. **Expenses**—\$1328.59.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

#### Official Minutes of Meeting Held March 4, 1931

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, March 4, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. C. Willis, T. A. Rotell, N. Burton. Excused, Theodore Johnson. The minutes of the previous meeting, held February 18, were approved as read.

**Credentials**—The credentials for delegates of the Ferryboatmen's Union and the Upholsterers' Union No. 28 were again read, but no delegates from these unions were present. Secretary was instructed to notify the unions that their delegates have not appeared to be seated.

**Communications**—Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Summerfield & Haines, Market and Sixth streets, submitting list of union-made merchandise in stock, with union clerks to wait on you; filed for reference. District No. 22, United Mine Workers of Wyoming, thanking the League for the co-operation given; filed.

**Secretary's Report**—Stated he had visited stores and coal firms on union mined coal. Sat in conferences with the union garment manufacturers and garment workers' unions on a campaign to stimulate work and trade. Full report approved.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters' Union reported that they held a meeting with their employers and came to an agreement on adjusted prices; same to be tried until the month of June; this will mean a little more work for their members. Tailors' Union stated their members are working not more than two or three days a week; expect to start a label campaign soon. Garment Workers No. 131 report one factory is fairly busy just now; very poor in the shirt line; buy at least two local union made shirts this year; holding conference for a big union label drive campaign. Glove Workers ask you when buying work gloves to look for and demand their union label on the gloves; International will put on a national label campaign. Sign Painters, Pressmen and Janitors say work is poor. Cigar Makers are earnestly appealing to you to buy union made cigars; look for their blue union label on the cigar box. Cracker Bakers and Packers report work is poor; state that the San Francisco Biscuit Company, a non-union Seattle firm,

seems to be gaining ground; this firm and the National Biscuit Company are strictly unfair to them. Stereotypers report work poor. Elevator Constructors say it is fair with them. Grocery Clerks again ask you to patronize your home grocer and stay out of the Safeway, MacMarr, Public Food and the Purity Stores; these stores are strictly unfair to the Clerks. Office Employees are against the new charter. Ladies' Auxiliary state their members are actively demanding the clerks' button and union made merchandise and request all to stay for the "bunco party." Are also ordering a new supply of ladies' union made silk hosiery for Easter.

**Agitation Committee**—Recommended that a quarterly bulletin be issued to advise the union of the work being carried on by this League. Same adopted.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that the secretary assist Garment Workers' Union No. 131 in their label campaign; carried. Moved and seconded that the secretary be authorized to carry on any label agitation possible at the coming convention of the State Building Trades Council convention to be held this month in Oakland; carried.

Receipts, \$131.53; bills paid, \$113.50; bills approved by trustees.

**Adjournment**—Meeting adjourned at 8:50 p. m., when the hall was turned over to the Ladies' Auxiliary for their "bunco party." The attendance was good and the prizes were many. The game was enjoyed by all.

"NOT ONE CENT OF UNION-EARNED MONEY FOR THE UNFAIR EMPLOYER."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEpte, Secretary.

### Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting March 4 in room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Mrs. Gerhart, at 8:15 p. m. Roll call of officers; absentees noted. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications were read and filed. Reports of committees showed good progress.

**New Business**—Moved, seconded and carried that we send for a new order of the new shades in spring hosiery.

**Good of the Auxiliary**—We had many good reports of members visiting the shops and demanding the union label.

After the league's meeting the Auxiliary had a "bunco party." We wish to thank the delegates who took part, and who, I am sure, had a delightful evening. We thank the Rochester Furnishing Company, that so willingly donated a union label prize. We had several valuable union label prizes and a good many others.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

### THE GRIM REAPER

Deaths in the ranks of San Francisco unions reported during the last week were as follows: Joseph F. Rawling, member of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265; R. Frank Schwarz, Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 7; Theodore D. Herzog, Musicians' Union No. 6; Milo M. Medonich, Waiters' Union No. 30.

When you purchase shirts and other clothing remember that the Garment Workers' union label is the emblem of fair conditions and good workmanship.

Do your share in putting union men to work. Buy union-made goods.

### WAGE REDUCTION BY ARBITRATORS CAUSES UNSANCTIONED STRIKE

In one of the most unusual labor ultimatums on record the United Textile Workers of America has ordered the 2000 striking members of the Upholstery Weavers' Union, Local No. 25, to return to work or be expelled, says the "Trades Union News" of Philadelphia.

The upholsterers walked out of the city's twenty-eight mills, February 2, repudiating the award of an arbitration board, by whose decision they had agreed to abide. The award cut the weavers' wages 14 per cent.

The strike was "outlawed" by the international, the officers of which have made repeated efforts to settle the dispute. It was the first time in the industry's history a union failed to abide by an arbitration award.

### THE DANVILLE STRIKE

The strike of four thousand cotton mill workers in Danville, Virginia, was called off on January 29, 1931, exactly four months from the day it was called. The vote to end it was almost unanimous, the members of the union accepting the recommendations of the executive board and the management committee of Local 1685, of the United Textile Workers of America. The facts of the strike and what led up to it have been told before, says "Life and Labor Bulletin." Four thousand workers wanted an organization of their own choice. The management fired them for joining the union. That finally became the issue to which all others were subordinated. Shall workers have the right to organize? Shall there be no discrimination against them for being members of a trade union? With something more than a feeling of assurance, in fact on reliable information that there would be no discrimination against the millworkers for their membership in the organization of their own choice, the strike was terminated and a statement issued by Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, after the strike vote had been counted. This statement was the outcome of tireless effort on the part of Mr. H. W. Morgan, a sympathetic and interested citizen who was authorized to act as mediator for the United Textile Workers and who contributed his services and his time freely.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Castro Theatre.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Royal Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

### MAYOR "JIMMIE" TO BE GUEST

Mayor "Jimmie" Walker of New York who is an honorary member of the South of Market Boys, will be the guest of honor of that organization at a St. Patrick's Day luncheon at the Whitcomb Hotel at noon tomorrow (Saturday). Governor Rolph, Mayor Angelo Rossi and other prominent San Franciscans will be among the guests, and Rev. T. F. Burke will be the orator.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL WEEK

Mayor Rossi has issued a proclamation declaring the week commencing April 20 to be Public School Week. During that week parents are requested to visit the schools where their children are enrolled, see their work, and give the educators the benefit of constructive co-operation.

### GASOLINE TAX DIVERSION

"I am opposed to using any part of the three-cent gasoline tax income for any purpose other than that for which it is being used at the present time," says Colonel Walter E. Garrison, director of the State Department of Public Works, in declaring his policy toward proposed diversion of the gas tax proceeds in a statement responding to an inquiry from the California State Automobile Association.

### BETTER CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN

Industrial development in the South will show certain imperfections just as cloth woven of partly defective material, until all employers realize the importance to both capital and labor of shorter hours, fair wages, and good working conditions. This was the gist of an address given by Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau, United States Department of Labor, at the Southern industrial conference of the National Women's Trade Union League in session at Greensboro, N. C.

### POORHOUSES AND PENSIONS

More money is spent in this country to care for convicts in prison than in providing for the aged poor who have committed no offense. This striking piece of information was laid before the sub-committee of the Senate Pension Committee, which held hearings recently on the federal old age pension bill introduced by Senator C. C. Dill of Washington. The senators were told, likewise, that of every dollar appropriated for the maintenance of poorhouses, 83 cents goes for "administrative expenses," and only 17 cents to the poor who are to be relieved.

### DAN WEBSTER'S ESTIMATE AGAIN

Noting that the Pacific Coast now has nearly 2,000,000 telephones and over 8,000,000 people, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company's annual report recalls the great growth of the Coast, as compared with the pre-gold rush days when the United States Senate was told that the Far West lands were not worth a dollar and that California's 25,000 people might grow to 70,000.

On this Coast, the population in merely the past 10 years has grown 47 per cent; the total telephones 94 per cent; the telephone company's property alone now amounts to \$449,000,000; and the company spent for new construction last year \$53,500,000, according to the report which has just been received by Manager L. M. Brown.

### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES BENEFIT

Congress passed the Saturday half holiday bill for federal employees shortly before adjournment, and the measure was signed by the President. Postal employees are not included, as these workers secured the forty-four-hour week through previous legislation passed by this Congress.

The main point in dining is safety, be sure and patronize union restaurants.

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earn a little and spend a little  
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ALWAYS SELL FOR LESS  
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NOTE: We close every night in the week except  
Saturday

## Mexicans Protest Alaska "Slavery"

Advantage Taken of Stranded Aliens

The newspaper Universal Grafico of Mexico City recently published a protest against alleged conditions of "virtual slavery" in which it says 5000 Mexicans are held in Alaska. Contractors find an easy means of labor supply in the thousands of Mexicans stranded in California without work and entice them to Alaska with promises that are not fulfilled, Grafico declared. The workers are induced to sign away every right in San Francisco and are then taken to the far North, where escape is impossible. The contract calls for a twelve and fourteen hour day and seven days a week. Refusal to work means a fine of \$10, deducted from wages. Other features of this slave contract are:

"I agree, in case I shall leave without permission and seek employment elsewhere, to be returned to said cannery and forfeit \$50; to take such food as is supplied by a Chinese cook, and not to cause any trouble at the table, or throw away any of the cooked food, and should I break this rule, I agree to forfeit \$5 for each offense; not to go on strike during the canning season, and if the cannery company, through me, has had any damage done them, and holds the labor contracting company responsible, I agree to forfeit all of my wages to said contracting company."

Mexicans, Filipinos, Japanese and Chinese are employed in the canneries. The United States government, in 1917, investigated labor conditions in Alaskan canneries, as a result of protests by the Mexican government. Officials reported that, "generally speaking, workmen receive reasonably fair treatment."

### MUSICIANS' STRIKE SETTLED

The war between theatrical and musicians' unions and a chain of San Francisco theaters has been settled. Signing of a peace pact between the unions and Nasser Brothers, operators of the Castro, Alhambra and Royal Theaters, was made known Monday. As a result, damage suits and an injunction against the union are scheduled for dismissal. An orchestra of six will play two nights a week at the Castro Theater for ten weeks, starting March 22, according to Nat Schmulowitz, attorney for Nasser Brothers. Union men are hopeful of having eight men in the group. Union men, including projection machine operators, janitors and other employees, will return to the three theaters.

### WARN AGAINST GINGER EXTRACT

The United States public health service sends out a warning against the use of "Jamaica ginger extract" as a beverage. The warning has to do entirely with the drug product, as ginger itself is a highly praised and wholesome condiment and tonic. The cases of paralysis which have been reported have been found in every instance to have been caused by the improper and illicit use of this drug product as a substitute for alcoholic liquor, and because of the fact that unscrupulous manufacturers have marketed a preparation in which a poisonous adulterant has been used in place of real ginger.

### VETERANS' BUREAU SWAMPED

Emphasizing the congestion of Veterans' Bureaus as a result of the great avalanche of applications for bonus loans, B. W. Gearhart, state commander of the American Legion, has renewed his appeal to war veterans requesting that only those in dire circumstances apply for the loan at this time.

### PATRONAGE FOR HOME PRODUCTS

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, under direction of the executive council, has addressed a circular letter to all affiliated bodies urging them to give serious thought to the matter of patronizing home products, and in that way not only helping themselves but millions of their fellow workers.

"While every person interested in eliminating unemployment has been unusually active," says Mr. Green, "there is one remedy that has not been mentioned as often and as nation-wide as it should be. Millions of unemployed would be given work if the people of our nation would purchase, as far as possible, only goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced or mined by home industries. It is doubtful if there is a single industry in the United States or Canada, no matter how small, that has not laid off one or more of its employees. In many instances this could have been avoided if people would buy and use the goods produced by home industries. The executive council at its session January 23, 1931, considered this question at length. It was found that the consuming public fail to discriminate between imported goods and those produced by home industries. If every man and woman in North America would purchase home products, unemployment would be greatly reduced."

### THE COMMUNITY CHEST

Latest reports are to the effect that while the Community Chest campaign has resulted in pledging more than two million dollars for the year's activities some hundreds of thousands of dollars are yet needed to meet the total required. Subscriptions to the Community Chest fund may be paid in convenient installments over a period of one year if desired. Solicitors will be sent to any part of the city for subscriptions. Telephone campaign headquarters, Davenport 7901, or the permanent office at No. 20 Second street, telephone Garfield 8600.

### MERCHANTS PROTEST APPLE SALES

The committee having charge of the sale of apples on the streets of San Francisco by unemployed men and women is considering abandoning this form of relief by April 5. Members of the committee believe that the need for relief is nearly at an end. Protests have been made to the police commission by merchants that they were being impeded in their efforts to keep their own help by the apple and raisin sellers. President Roche of the commission said he had been assured the campaign would be terminated in a few weeks.

### PAINTERS IN CONVENTION

The annual convention of the California State Council of Painters will be held in Oakland on March 14 and 15, with more than 300 delegates from every part of the state in attendance. Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council, will address the convention.

### WHEN VISITING SAN DIEGO

The San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council has placed the Waldorf Hotel and Cafe of that city on its "We don't patronize" list. The action was taken at the request of the Culinary Workers' Joint Council. The controversy with the hotel arose over an attempt to cut wages and

conduct an "open" or "scab" shop. The employers refused to arbitrate. The San Diego central body requests those visiting San Diego to avoid the Waldorf.

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